THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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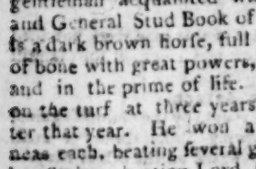
No. 1210.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Hiſtaſia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Vizaid, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gilſlebert, Sir F. Handith's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Groſvenor's colt by Pot8o's out of Smpton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was fired, run two racesmore with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*—boys boarded at 10s8 per week, and corn furniſhhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,



IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at THREE GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent racing points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, out of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion BUZZARD. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 1aw1owks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.*

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed the fifth day of Auguſt, 1802, by Thomas Piemont to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt therein ſpecified, amounting to 1054 dollars 21 cents, and intereſt till paid, and the charges attending this ſale, will be ſold, on the 30th day of May next,

THE PLANTATION,

WHEREON the ſaid Piemont reſides, containing 1000 acres of Land, more or leſs, laying on York River, a little below Weſt Point, and three miles from the ſtage road, between New Kent court houſe and Williamſburg. The above ſale is made, moreover, ſubject to ſatisfying in the firſt inſtance, a compoſition of 12s. 6d. in the pound of three judgments which were obtained (previous to his granting ſaid deed of truſt) againſt ſaid Piemont, in the federal court, April term, 1802; the total ſum whereof, by the calculations of the parties in my hands, will amount to 2433 dollars 78 cents, which being ſatisfied on the day of ſale, the parties will give diſcharges in full on copies of ſaid judgments.

For the reſidue of the purchaſe money, after the above claims are ſatisfied, a credit of twelve months will probably be given, as the preſent proprietor may determine on the day of ſale.

JAMES TAYLOR, Truſtee.

N. B. About one fourth of the Land is cleared. On it is a very good two ſtory brick houſe, with convenient out-houſes; a mill is adjoining, and oyſters may be taken in the river oppoſite the door. It is thought uſeleſs to mention the other advantages, which are really entitled to notice, becauſe they will be obvious to every beholder.

April 12th, 1804. 1aw6w

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poſt-roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office in Waſhington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

44. From Clarkſburg by Buchan Settlement to Randolph c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Clarkſburg every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Randolph c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Randolph c. h. every other Tueſday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Clarkſburg by 6 p. m.

45. From Kenhawa c. h. by Point Pleaſant, Galliopolis and the Salt Springs to Chilicotha once in two weeks.

Leave Kenhawa c. h. every other Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Chillicotha on Monday by 10 a. m.

Leave Chilicotha every other Monday by 2 p. m. and arrive at Kenhawa c. h. on Thurſday by 6 p. m.

46. From Marietta, Ohio, to Wood c. h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tueſday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Wood c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Wood c. h. every Wedneſday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Marietta by 6 p. m.

47. From Lancaſter c. h. to Kilmarnock once a week.

Leave Lancaſter c. h. every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Kilmarnock by 11 a. m.

Leave Kilmarnock every Monday at 1 p. m. and and arrive at Lancaſter c. h. by 6 p. m.

48 From Prince Edward c. h. by Leſter's Store, Weeler's Springs and Campbell c. h. to New-London once in two weeks.

Leave Prince Edward c. h. every other Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at New-London on Sunday by 6 p. m.

Leave New-London every other Monday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Prince Edward on Tueſday by 6 p. m.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

49 From Danville, Va. to Lenox-Caſtle, North-Carolina, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Lenox Caſtle by 6 p. m.

Leave Lenox-Caſtle on Tueſday by 6 a. m. and arrive at Danville by 6 p. m.

The contracts for the routes numbered from 27 to 43 inclusive and from 55 to 69 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue in force for one year. The contracts for the routes numbered from 44 to 54 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue in force until the 31ſt day of March, 1805.

NOTES.

1. The Poſtmaſter-general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mails at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mail; and if any perſon making propoſals, deſires to carry newſpapers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry with the emolument, and for what ſum without that emolument.

5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alteration deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of Auguſt, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white perſon ſhall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the propoſer intends to convey the mail in the body of a ſtage carriage, he is deſired to ſtate it in his propoſals.

9. The Poſtmaſter-general reſerves to himſelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loſs of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the firſt day of October next, and are to continue in force two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poſtmaſter-General.

General Poſt-Office, Waſhington City, February 23, 1804. eptr5Je.

WHEREAS it does appear, from the books of the inſpectors at Byrd's Ware-houſe, in the city of Richmond, that a Note for a hogſhead of Tobacco, inſpected in my name, on the 4th of February laſt, No. 1410, Gross 1750, Tare 150, Nett weight 1600, has been delivered to myſelf: and whereas I have not been in the ſaid city of Richmond, ſince the inſpection of ſaid Tobacco, until the preſent time, nor received ſaid Note. This is to requeſt the holder of ſaid Note to produce the ſame to Smith and Price, inſpectors at the ſaid Ware-houſe, ſo that an inveſtigation may take place; and the Tobacco, if not ſhipped, will not be delivered until ſuch inveſtigation takes place.

Robert Meriwether.

May 9th, 1804. 4p.

WHEREAS the extraordinary loſſes by Fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extenſive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes neceſſary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the ſaid ſociety, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the perſons inſured, previous to the twenty third day of February laſt, ſhall be made.—That the Members of the ſaid Society ſhould pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Aſſembly, and the Conſtitution, Rules and Regulations made in purſuance thereof. Each Individual whoſe property is inſured as aforeſaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his reſpective QUOTA—that is, the ſum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his reſpective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the ſum as expreſſed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Caſhier General of the ſaid ſociety (Mr. William Weſt) at Richmond, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinſtate the Funds again, according to the intention of the ſaid acts and the principles of the inſtitution; and it is no ſmall conſolation to ſay with truth that the ſociety will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loſs had ever been ſuſtained by it.

It is unneceſſary to enlarge on the neceſſity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, juſtice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clauſe:—"Whenſoever any perſon or persons ſhall neglect to pay ſuch quotas, the aſſurance to him made, ſhall ceaſe and diſcontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."——In addition to which, compulſory means, may alſo be reſorted to, which will be expenſive to the inſurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all intereſted to recollect, that as the exact amount of every perſon's quota, is ſtated in his policy, he can be at no loſs to underſtand preciſely the ſum now called for by the preſent requiſition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Aſſurance, April 23d, 1804.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the tranſcripts required to be returned by the ſubjoined act of Congreſs, are ready in this office, open to the the inſpection of all concerned; and will remain ſo in whatever hands the office ſhall be tranſferred to. This occaſion is embraced to remind thoſe whoſe lands may have been liable to be ſold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the ſales in this ſtate, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—conſequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the diſtrict of Virginia.

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That it ſhall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whoſe direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been ſold for non payment of ſuch tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of ſuch lands ſhall not have expired before the paſſing of this act, to tranſmit within three months after the paſſing of this act, correct tranſcripts of the liſts of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been ſold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the ſaid tax before the paſſing of this act, to the ſupervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of ſupervisor may have been tranſferred, or in caſe there be no ſuch perſon, to the marſhal of the diſtrict within which ſuch lands may lie; and the ſaid collectors ſhall likewiſe tranſmit to the ſame officer, within three months after the completion of any ſale made ſubſequent to the paſſing of this act, ſimilar tranſcripts of the liſts of all the tracts of lands or lots which ſhall, after the paſſing of this act, be ſold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the ſaid tax, which ſeveral tranſcripts ſhall, in every caſe, ſpecify the tract or lot ſold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been ſold—the time when ſold—the amount of tax, charges and coſts for which it was ſold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaſer; and ſhall alſo deſignate all thoſe tracts or lots which ſhall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the proviſions for that purpoſe heretofore enacted; and it ſhall alſo be the duty of the ſaid collectors to pay over, within the time aforeſaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned tranſcripts may have been tranſmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots ſold for non payment of the tax, and ſubſequent to ſuch ſale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for ſuch proprietor, which ſhall not at the time of tranſmitting the ſaid tranſcripts, have been repaid by ſuch collector to the purchaſer of ſuch lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the proviſions of this ſection, or with any of them, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one thouſand dollars with coſts of ſuit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any collector ſhall fail to tranſmit the tranſcripts required by the firſt ſection of this act within the time aforeſaid, it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervisor, officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, of the diſtrict within which the collection diſtrict of ſuch collector may be, to prepare within ſix months after the paſſing of this act, from the liſts of ſuch other documents as may be in his poſſeſſion, a ſimilar tranſcript of the liſt of lands which ſuch collector had by virtue of the ſecond ſection of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authoriſed to ſell for non payment of the ſaid tax; which liſt ſhall likewiſe ſpecify in every caſe, the tract or lot deſcribed in the original aſſeſſment, and the amount of tax, charges and coſts for which it was liable to be ſold and any ſupervisor, officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, failing to comply with the proviſions of this ſection, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars with coſts of ſuit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervisors, officers acting as ſupervisors, or marſhals, as the caſe may be, to exhibit the before mentioned tranſcripts, whether tranſmitted by the collector, or prepared by themſelves; and alſo, to keep open the original aſſeſſment liſts, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus ſold, to any perſon wiſhing to aſcertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been ſold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the ſame period, from any perſon tendering the ſame, the amount of the tax, charges and coſts for which any ſuch tract of land or lot, has been ſold, with the intereſt which ſhall have accrued on the ſame as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the ſame; which payment, by whomſoever made, made, ſhall always be conſidered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietors and to pay over, at any time, within the ſame period, when applied for, the monies and intereſt received from, or for any original proprietors, who ſhall have availed themſelves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the perſon who may have purchaſed the tract of land or lot, ſo redeemed, when the ſame was ſold for non-payment of the tax, or to the repreſentative of ſuch perſon.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid ſupervisor, perſon acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the ſales of lands ſold within their diſtrict, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the diſtrict court within whoſe diſtrict ſuch lands may lie, correct tranſcripts, ſimilar to thoſe preſcribed by the firſt ſection of this act, of the lands or lots ſold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which ſhall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the ſaid two years; and alſo to pay into the clerk's office of ſaid court, for the uſe of the purchaſer, or his repreſentatives any monies remaining in their hands which ſhall have been paid by ſuch original proprietors, as ſhall have availed themſelves of the right of redemption: And it ſhall alſo be the duty of the ſaid ſupervisors, officers acting as ſupervisors, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, when any collectors ſhall have failed to tranſmit to them, or any of them, the tranſcripts of the liſts of lands ſold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the firſt ſection of this act, to file with the clerk of the ſaid diſtrict court the receipts given by ſuch collector, either for the purchaſe money of lands or lots, thus ſold, to the purchaſers or for the redemption of the ſame, to original proprietors, which ſhall have been delivered by the purchaſers, or original proprietors, as the caſe may be, of lands, or lots, thus ſold, to the ſaid ſupervisors, officers acting as ſupervisors, or marſhals, in the manner, and within the time preſcribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral marſhals for the time being, of the ſaid diſtrict courts, ſhall alone have the authority in all caſes where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land ſold, ſhall not have expired before the paſſing of this act, and are hereby authoriſed and required, to execute deeds for ſo much of the ſaid land and lots as ſhall have been ſold to ſatisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and coſts due thereof, and which ſhall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchaſers of ſuch lands or lots, or their legal repreſentatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no ſuch deed ſhall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the tranſcripts filed with the clerk of the proper diſtrict court, in conformity with the preceding ſection, or unleſs the purchaſer of any tract of land or lot, ſold for non-payment of the tax, ſhall have filed within three months after the paſſing of this act, or within three months after ſuch ſale, with the ſupervisor, officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchaſe money, dated within thirty days ſubſequent to ſuch ſale, and ſpecifying diſtinctly the original deſcription of the land aſſeſſed and the quantity ſold: And provided alſo, That no ſuch deed ſhall in any caſe, be executed for any land purchaſed by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the tranſcript filed with the clerk of the diſtrict court: nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which ſhall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the ſaid collector filed with the ſupervisor, or officer acting as ſupervisor, or marſhal, as the caſe may be, before the completion of two years after the ſale of ſuch land, and filed by ſuch officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding ſection, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, coſts and intereſt to the ſaid collector previous to the time limited by the firſt ſection of this act, for the tranſmiſſion of tranſcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where any lot or tract of land ſhall have been ſold before the paſſing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger ſum than the amount of ſuch tax, with the legal charges and coſts, the collector of the ſaid tax ſhall be accountable to the purchaſer for the exceſs of money paid by ſuch purchaſer beyond the amount of ſuch tax, charges and coſts: And deeds ſhall be executed in favor of ſuch purchaſers, only for ſo much of the land as ſhall bear the ſame ratio to the whole quantity of land ſold, as the amount of the tax, charges and coſts bear to the ſum for which the land was ſold: And whenever a deed ſhall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not deſcribed previous to the ſale; ſuch part ſhall be laid off at the expence of the purchaſer, under the direction of the diſtrict court, and in conformity with the inſtructions given to the collector, by the ſupervisor, or officer acting as ſupervisor, reſpecting the ſales of lands, ſold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it ſhall not be lawful for any collector of the ſaid tax, to ſell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of ſuch tax, with the legal charges and coſts.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the ſervices preſcribed by this act, the following fees ſhall be allowed and paid by the party reſpectively, that is to ſay:

To every ſupervisor for examining the tranſcripts of land ſold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and coſts for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been ſold in whole or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or depoſited by the purchaſer, or original proprietor, ſix cents:

To the marſhal of the court, one dollar for preparing and recording a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
A. BURR, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

March 3d, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and fire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares as are parted, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated; Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greenville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and 7 Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12w4t.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

Richmond, May 8th, 1804.

INSTANCES having appeared of attempts to obtain subscriptions to the Bank of Virginia, under authority of names having no legal capacity to give powers; and there being much reason to apprehend, from circumstances, that, during the term of holding the subscription open, abuses of various kinds will grow, to an extent exceedingly injurious to the rights of fair subscribers; and tending to an unjust monopoly, contrary to the obvious intention of the Legislature; the Commissioners of Richmond do hereby make it known, that upon any power being produced, they conceive it their duty to require satisfactory information, by oath or otherwise, of the real existence of the person appearing as principal; and of the legal capacity of such person to give the authority; also, that all authorities are filed under the responsibility of the person acting as attorney, as to the genuineness thereof on future investigation

The Commissioners are confident, that in thus acting they are fully authorized, as a reasonable guard against imposition; and that it tends to the injury of no fair subscriber, while it removes an existing facility of obtaining numerous powers for the real benefit of others, than persons whose names appear. All powers heretofore received, will be investigated, where grounds of suspicion shall occur.

By order of the Commissioners,
E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, underlands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster courthouse, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

NOTICE.

ON the 2d April, 1804, was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run away slave by the name of AGGY, and says that she is the property of Whitehead Ryon, of Goochland county. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, and pay charges, on or before the 2d day of June, or she will be sold as the law directs.

On the 9th of the same month, was committed to the said jail, a run away by the name of ISAAC, and says he is the property of James Sutton, of South Carolina, and purchased of James Gordon, Lancaster county, Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, pay charges, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, *Jailor*,
Hanover Court House, } 12w4w
April 25, 1804. }

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 13th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Foreign News.

PARIS, February 28.

On Thursday last, the Consular Guard and the Officers of the garrison were presented to the First Consul by Gen. Caesar Berthier, who said—"We come to testify with what happiness we have learned, that the fortune of France had made you triumph over the horrible plots paid for by the ministers of an hostile nation. If amongst their accomplices be found men, who had a right to the gratitude of the nation, they merit now all its hatred. Dispose of our lives.—Our bodies will serve you as ramparts of the enemies of your glory, against attempts of the happiness of France and of the tranquility of Europe."

The First Consul replied, that "the soldiers of the republic, to whom the French people have given the honorable once of defending them against their enemies, have more right than other citizens, they are but the more guilty, when they form criminal plots against their country; the present circumstances offer to posterity two inconceivable examples; that it was three days before plots so black and so senseless could be credited; but that the union of all the French is a consoling spectacle to his heart."

Many other public bodies have presented similar addresses and received similar answers.

LONDON, March 9.

DUELLING!—On Wednesday morning, Lord Camelford and Mr. Best, a gentleman of Barbadoes, the former accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Devereux, the latter by Mr. Mitchell, met in a field at the back of Holland House, on the Uxbridge road, to terminate a dispute which had originated at the Opera, and had been renewed at the Prince of Wales's Coffee-house. The subject was as follows:—Mrs. Symmons, an abandoned character, who had formerly lived with Mr. B. but has of late been under the protection of Lord C. met the former at the Opera, and wished him to accompany her home, which he refused. She declared she would set Lord C. upon him, and accordingly complained to his Lordship, that Mr. B. who had long been intimate with him, had spoken disrespectfully of him. Lord C. soon afterwards met Mr. B. at the coffee-house, and said—"I find, sir, you have spoken of me in the most unwarrantable terms." Mr. B. replied that "he was utterly unconscious of having deserved such a charge."—Lord C. replied that "he was not ignorant of what he had reported to Mrs. S." and pronounced him to be "a scoundrel, a liar, and a ruffian." Mr. B. said, "these were epithets which admitted but of one course." And a meeting was immediately settled for the next morning.

In the course of the evening, Mr. B. conveyed to Lord C. the strongest assurances, that the information he had received was unfounded; and that believing he had acted under a false impression, he would be satisfied if his lordship would retract the expression he had used. This Lord C. refused to do. They met in the morning at a coffee house in Oxford street, where Mr. B. again endeavored to prevail on Lord C. to retract his expressions, and said, "Camelford we have been friends, and I know the unsuspecting generosity of your nature. Upon my honor, you have been imposed upon by a strumpet. Do not persist in expressions, under which one of us must fall." Lord C. answered—"Best, this is child's play—the thing must go on"

They then proceeded to the ground, and on their way Lord C. repeated to his second, that he was the aggressor; that Best was a man of honor—but that he could not bring himself to retract words which he had once used—That as Mr. B. and he were the two best shots in England, one of them must fall—but whatever might be the issue of the affair, he begged him to bear testimony that he acquitted Mr. B. of all blame. On reaching the ground, Lord C. fired and missed his antagonist, who instantly returned the fire, and lodged the contents of his piece in his body; the ball entered below the rib on the right side, and penetrated nearly through the body, inclining downwards. His lordship instantly fell, and bled freely, when he requested that his antagonist might come up to him. His lordship seized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Our quarrel is decided, Best, and I am a dead man, but I freely forgive you." Mr. B. expressed his grief that the quarrel should not have terminated in another way. Mr. B. and his second immediately set off in a post-chaise and four, and proceeded over Westminster bridge into Kent, whence the police officers pursued them, but without effect. Lord C. was conveyed to Little Holland House. He has lost the use of his lower extremeties; the kidneys do not perform their functions, and the ball which is supposed to have lodged in the vetebræ, is not yet extracted. He was alive on Friday night, but a mortification is hourly expected to take place.

MARCH 15....Lord Camelford entertained hopes of his recovery, until three hours of his death. He repeatedly asked the medical gentlemen who attended him "why they did not perform the proposed operation," and added, "I am ready to undergo it whenever you please." He spoke at all times with his wonted firmness and resolution; he suffered great pain for some time before he died, and frequently exclaimed to his servant, who attended him in his last moments, "this is suffering indeed." The report was untrue that he had not the use of his limbs; for it appears that he wrote several letters at a table in the room where he lay, one of which was to Sir Sidney Smith, whom he had appointed to be one of his executors. In the letter he particularly requested that Sir Sidney Smith would come to town as soon as possible, and fulfil a few commissions, one of which was to send over his body to Lisbon to be interred there. He made application to the same effect to Lord Grenville; and we understand that preparations are making for carrying his lordship's dying request into execution. In his will he has left £10,000 to Sir Sidney Smith, and a handsome sum to an ingenious chemist, who was in the habit of attending his lordship's laboratory.

Within the last few days, continues the same paper, no less than four fatal duels have taken place in different parts of the kingdom... A circumstance altogether unexampled.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33s to 37s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 6s6	do.
Flour, (superfine)	36s to 39s	do.
Corn,	2s6	do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l	do.
Iron,	33l	do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9	do.
Bacon,	8d to 9d	do.

☞ Any gentleman who has in his possession, and will furnish the Editor of this paper with, the THIRD volume of the "*Debates and other Proceedings of the Virginia Convention,*" shall receive in return a complete set of an edition of the same, which will shortly be put to press.

BROAD-ROCK RACES,

MAY 9th, 1804.

Four Hundred Dollars—4 mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's Snap-Dragon, aged,	133lbs.	2—1—1
Mr. Hoome's Volunteer,	116lbs.	1—2—dis.
Mr. Ball's Sorrel Horse,		3—0—dis.

SECOND DAY'S RACE.

Two Hundred Dollars—3 mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's Hamiltonian, by Diomed,	1—1
Mr. Ball's Roan Horse, 4 years old,	2—2
Mr. Hoome's sorrel horse Schedoni, aged,	—dis.

MORE ABOUT THE *BANK.*

Accounts from Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, all shew, that the spirit for subscribing at these towns, is fully equal to that which exists at this place. It seems that the enthusiasm has found its way into every breast; there is scarcely a man who has not been applied to, to lend his name. Many who now perceive the advantages, and who could have spared a little money, regret that they have not employed their names for their own emolument. The other day a person borrowed several names at the same time and place; a few minutes afterwards, the men who had given their powers, discovered the advantage of subscribing, hastened to the Capitol, revoked the powers which had been given, and subscribed for themselves.

The early and disinterested friends to the Bank, are highly gratified in seeing so much zealous contest to become shareholders. No body seems now to be afraid of the state's influence, or of the treasurer's power in voting for directors. The whole soul appears to be engaged in contrivances to secure a few shares.

After the ten days have elapsed, and the bustle is over, further and accurate information shall be given.

What will the Citizen of Petersburg, and his coadjutor, Mercator, say now? Mercator wanted, and recommended to the merchants, to form a conspiracy to withhold their subscriptions, and thereby defeat the Bank.—Instead of regarding such advice, many of them have manifested the most ardent solicitude to monopolize the shares. The merchants, upon this as well as other cases, have acted according to their interest. Those who have foreseen, that the profits upon the stock, or the annual dividends, would afford reasonable gain, have endeavored to obtain shares.

The establishment of the Bank may be considered as the birth-day of common sense, as the agricultural and commercial interests of this commonwealth, well knowing this, those who are interested in other Banks have done their utmost to produce an abolition.

From the Daily Advertiser.

A friend has politely handed us a file of Nova Scotia papers to the 26th ult. inclusive, received by the brig Margaret, from Halifax. A passenger on board the Margaret informs, that the evening before he sailed, an express had been received at that place, by a government schooner from Cape Briton, stating, that by a speedy arrival from Britain, intelligence was received that Louis the eighteenth was on the throne of France. We do not attach any credit to the report. The report of his majesty's death was unfounded.

FROM FRANCE.—Captain Carver, arrived at Boston from Bayonne in forty days, brings verbal accounts somewhat later than we have received. When Captain C. arrived at Bayonne, there were stationed there about 35,000 troops, which were afterwards ordered to different parts. There were likewise about two hundred gun boats in readiness, and the whole topic of conversation was the invasion. Captain C. understood, however, that the news of peace would be very acceptable. It was rumored that Moreau was executed.

A letter from Paris received at Philadelphia mentions, that the first consul has agreed to the request made to him by Mr. Livingston, as noticed in our last paper; and that a messenger extraordinary has been sent to Tripoli to engage the Bey to relinquish the American prisoners captured in the frigate Philadelphia. Mr. Livingston is said to have obtained, through the influence he has with the first consul, the unqualified warrantee from the king of Spain of Louisiana to the United States, on the first day of January last, "notwithstanding the Spanish minister's manifesto at Washington, and notwithstanding the king's resolution on the 31st of December not to grant it." *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

SALT MOUNTAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his correspondent in New-Haven, dated Feb. 10, 1804.

"As the newspapers in the Atlantic states teem with lies concerning a salt mountain in the Upper Missouri country, I think it necessary to inform you, from the mouth of a person of veracity who has just arrived from that country, that it is only a lick similar to those which abound in this country (Kentucky.) At the foot of the supposed salt mountain there is a spring strongly impregnated with salt, which ripples over a long ledge of rocks. Time has incrusted on the rocks salt to the thickness of from 6 to 8, 10 and 14 inches. A piece weighing 400lbs. came down the Missouri last year, a lump of which governor Harrison sent to the president, and if you wish it, I can enclose you some from the same piece."

SUB-MARINE BOATS.—The following article on the on the subjects of these invasions, is taken from a late London paper:

"The French, who despair of being able to shew their canvass on the surface of the ocean, are reported to be sedulously employed in the construction of vessels for sailing under it. We are assured that six subaqueous boats have been built at Paris, and arrived at Havre, each competent to hold twenty persons, and supplied with machinery, which on being attached to the bottom of a ship, will either sink or blow it up.

"The principle of these vessels is not new. The great Lord Napier, the Marquis Worcester, and others, more than a century ago, made various experiments. One of them, constructed for James I. Debelf, was tried on the Thames. A Mr. Day, about 30 years since, made a successful experiment, but repeating it at Plymouth, was unfortunately drowned.

During the American war, some of the sub-marine boats were built by Dr. Bushnell, of Connecticut, who affirms that one of his operators actually brought his boat under a 50 gun ship, lying near New-York; but their screw (for attaching to the ship's bottom the magazine containing 150 barrels of powder, to be fired with clock work, which would go 12 hours, if necessary) happened to strike upon iron, and the man moving the apparatus, lost the ship. Mr. Bushnel further states, that in 1777, he made an attempt on Cerberus frigate, lying at anchor near New-London: the frigate escaped, but his machine which was conducted by a line, without any person on board, and totally demolished a schooner which was concealed from his view by the frigate, exploded, and received the shock intended for the latter. In the same year he destroyed a boat in the Delaware by this invincible agency.

M. St. Aubin, a member of the Tribunate, some months since, published at Paris, an account of a diving boat invented by an American named Fulton. In this at Havre, the inventor remained an hour under water: made half a league of way in that time; the boat moving horizontally at various depths, and the compass traversing as on the surface. In another experiment at Brest, Mr. F. blew up a lighter by a machine attached to his boat; this boat when above water, is rigged with two sails, and has the appearance of a common boat.

The boats lately built at Paris are reported to be formed on the same model, capable of resisting any pressure of water, and of containing provisions, &c. and also air for the crew for 6 or 8 hours."

LAW.

Court of King's Bench, Dec. 23.

Sittings before Lord Ellenborough and Special Juries.

WOOKCOCK, ESQ. V. DAVIES.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a banker and lawyer, at Wigan, against the defendant, Mr. Davies, for not accepting 2000l. three per cent. Consols, that were sold at 70l. 5s. on the celebrated 5th of May last. It was transferred in the name of the defendant agreeably to the act of parliament, or it might have been sold to another, and the plaintiff might have gone against the defendant only for the damage that had been sustained by the re-sale. This was very convenient in case of bankruptcy, or insolvency.

When all the circumstances of this case were unfolded to the jury, they immediately found a verdict for plaintiff for 140l.

HOLME V. SPICER.

This was a similar action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for not accepting 3000l. three per cent. Consols, which he had purchased on the 5th of May.—This was an action at the common law. The defendant had no other defence but this ancient maxim of the law, that no man could give up his own allegiance. While he had the greatest disposition to perform this contract, he felt himself bound in honor and in conscience to observe the resolutions that had been entered into by the stock exchange. This was a sort of writ of error from the court of stock exchange, to the court of king's bench.—He thought himself pledged to defend it as a member of the stock exchange, though his own dispositions and honorable feelings would have prompted him to have accepted it, and pay the money. He did not say this sarcastically, but the defendant thought he was bound to observe the rules of the society of which he was a member; and the only question was, whether there was any appeal from that department of the state, to the jurisdiction of the court of king's bench. The simple question was, the amount of the damages for the non-performance of this contract.

Mr. Gibbs, on the part of the defendant, said, in order to vindicate the character of his client, he wished to state that he had sold 18,000l. stock more than he had purchased, and that he had never called on the parties to fulfil their contracts, because he thought it in his conscience the contracts entered into, in consequence of the imposition practised on the Lord Mayor, ought not to be enforced. Verdict for the plaintiff.

From the SAVANNAH MUSEUM of April 21.

The citizens of Savannah were thrown into a serious state of agitation and alarm the past week, from the very reprehensible nature of some sentiments contained in a charge to the grand jury of this county, delivered on Monday last by Jabez Bowen, Jun. Esq. judge of the superior court of the eastern district of this state; and which was increased by a knowledge of certain observations that had fallen from the judge antecedent and subsequent to the delivery of the charge, still more inflammatory.

The grand jury continued to meet the court until Wednesday morning, when they delivered to the judge, the following presentment:

"We, the grond jury for the body of the county of Chatham, having taken into consideration the political stricture delivered to us yesterday as a charge by his honor Judge Bowen, do upon our oaths, present, That it is injudicial, insulting to our government, and repugnant to the general interest of our country, by disseminating principles that may tend to involve the community in the horrors of domestic insurrection. We, therefore, without violence to our consciences, and a total disregard of the dearest ties of society and its welfare, cannot further proceed with business. And we are of opinion from the reasons above mentioned, that the said charge should not receive publication; but recommended that a copy of the charge and this our presentment, be forwarded by the clerk of the superior court to his excellency the governor, and be laid before the next session of the legislature for their consideration.

"William Smith, foreman: B. Gibbons, Wm. Blogg, Jas. M'Intosh, S. Sharp, Wm. Lewden, Jas. Alger, James Cline, John Gibbons, Isaac Minis, Wm. Brown, Saul Simons, Jas. Belches, J. Y. White, Jos. Rice, Joseph Machin, John Petribone, Sampson Neyle, David Gugel, T. Barnard, jun. Henry Putnam."

Inflamed at this temperate yet dignified conduct of the grand jury, the judge instantly ordered the sheriff to take them to gaol. They were proceeding, when there arose a partial cry of "no, no—they shall not go"—which was immediately silenced by the determined deportment of the grand jury. At this, the judge pulled from his pockets a brace of pistols, impassionately exclaiming, "Where is the damn'd rascal who dares say, no?—shew him to me, and I'll blow his brains out!" The grand jury, however, proceeded to gaol, accompanied by most of the gentlemen of the bar, who rose in a body and left the court-house directly on their departure. The bar had a meeting immediately, and resolved that they would at their own expence, entertain and dine with the grand jury in the gaol; that they viewed judge Bowen's prostitution of judicial dignity with abhorrence; and that during the present term they would not take their seats at the bar, nor answer to their names, but would attend the bar at all times when the grand jury should be brought up before the court, for the purpose of affording such counsel as their circumstances may require.

The citizens also held a meeting at the exchange; and in their resolutions applauded the firm, dignified and patriotic demeanor of the grand jury; and appointed a committee of seven, to procure a legislative enquiry into the conduct of judge Bowen.

Thus situated, and taking into view the heinously flagitious language of the judge, a warrant was issued against him for an "attempt to excite domestic insurrection"—and he was apprehended in the evening between 9 and 10 o'clock; but before he was taken, he attempted to make his escape, and flashed a loaded pistol at the sheriff.

The next morning, (Thursday) the grand jury, through their counsel, petitioned the justices of the inferior court for a writ of Habeas corpus, which was granted, and they were accordingly released from confinement.

Sports of the Pit.

THE Equestrian Circus at the Hay-Market Garden will be opened for the SPORTS OF THE PIT on Whitsun Monday and Tuesday: On the latter day, a BATTLE ROYAL will be fought of 5 Dollars each subscriber. Subscription to be kept open to the day, and a number of BYE BATTLES on each day, for which purpose a number of Fowls are collecting, to furnish such as have none of their own. The bearer of a Fowl to fight, enters gratis at the gate.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Captain Miller, of the brig Margaret, from Halifax, informs us that just before his departure a British Government schooner had arrived at Sidney in 19 days from Guernsey, with the important intelligence that another revolution in France had restored LOUIS, XVIII. to the throne of his ancestors! By what singular means BONAPARTE was superceded, we have not been able to learn.—Captain M. says, the Printer at Halifax (Mr. Gale) was preparing an extra sheet, containing the particulars of the event, for publication; and that he could have obtained a copy by waiting about an hour longer, which tho' the tide would not permit him him to do.

The King of England was living, and in a state of convalescence.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sherman, of the schr. Ulysse of this port, dated st. Jago March 27.

"I find on my arrival here eleven American prizes captured in going to or coming from ports in St. Domingo. No foreign vessel is permitted to enter here, and nothing is to be bought or sold but prize goods. I enclose you a Prices Current, obtained from the most respectable and authentic sources.

"Beef 8 dolls. pork 14, flour 10, pine boards 20 dolls. per 1000 feet, lard 18 cents lb. cheese 18c. butter 18c. hams 18c. brown soap 12c. white do. 10c. mould candles 14c. best coffee 17c. inferior 14 to 16. These are the prices on board the vessel at the Moro; no vessel is permitted to go to town."

The city clerk reports the death of 34 persons (of whom 28 were adults, and 6 children) during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. of consumption 8, pleurisy 2, white swelling 1, rabes 1, dysentary 2, decay 2, fits 2, dropsy 2, hives 1, drowned 3, fever 1, killed by a fall 1, phthisis pulmonalis 1, heavy cold 1, worms 1, and 2 of disorders not mentioned.

May 9.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, the state prison in the neighbourhood of this city, was discovered in flames. Notwithstanding the active exertions of our citizens, the fire continued its ravages for two or three hours; and before it could be extinguished, consumed the roof and the garret floor of the north wing, and the north part of the front, to within a few feet of the centre of the building. The damage sustained is estimated at fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The building was set on fire by a number of the prisoners. The following statement is, we believe, substantially correct:

On Sunday last, William Wicket, Edward Barnes, James Stanford, William Griswold, Joseph Ambler, and John Rosencrants combined together, to set fire to the prison. At five o'clock last evening, Barnes, Stanford and Griswold began to open a passage through the wall of their room. At eleven the accomplished the object—made their way into the hall—bound the keepers and confined them in room No. 10, and opened room No. 11, and took out Wicket and Amber. They then went to No. 7, broke through the chimney, ascended to the garret, kindled a fire in the west corner, went down to the yard belonging to the apartments of the women, and effected their escape over the iron railing.

It ought to be mentioned, that, when in the garret, Wicket told his companions, who had kindled the fire, "that they had done wrong"—in reply to which, Barnes "swore that he would procure his liberty, or perish in the flames." Before he would make his own escape, Wicket, more compassionate than the rest, returned to the cells and liberated the keepers, lest they should be consumed with the building.

Stanford has been an inhabitant of the prison three different times, and once before made his escape in a similar manner.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this city. The report, which evidently shook the houses in its passage, appeared to proceed from the east to the west. The atmosphere, at this hour, was tranquil, and the sky serene and brilliant.

The schooner Citizen, arrived on Monday from Gibraltar, brings intelligence, that Lord Nelson, had cautioned British vessels against proceeding up the Mediterranean, as he was about to bombard Algiers. Mr. Pinckney, American ambassador at Madrid, had given official information that the term of quarantine at Cadiz was reduced to fifteen days. Captain Bainbridge and officers were liberated through the interference of Mr. Gavina, United States consul. A report was in circulation that the French had imposed an embargo at Leghorn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday Evening, contains the following article:—

IMPORTANT!

The brig Two Brothers, just arrived at quarantine, in 24 days from St. Jago de Cuba, spoke, on the 1st instant, the ship John, capt. Howard, 35 days from London, for Charleston, who positively assured him that the KING OF ENGLAND WAS DEAD.

[Of the degree of credit due to the foregoing report, it is impossible, under present circumstances, to judge with any certainty. The passage of the vessel from London, if correctly reported, would bring English accounts about *nine* days later than those we now possess.—In that period, it is certainly possible that an event of this kind might occur; for the King, at our last accounts, though well advanced in convalescence, was not considered as entirely recovered. He had taken air and exercise, which may have occasioned a relapse of his disorder, and he may have become the sudden victim of some new attack. At all events our opinions must remain in suspense, until other information be received through a more direct and particular channel.]

We take take the following extracts from a new work lately received from England, the production of Mr. Thomas Holcroft, the Dramatist, of which we have had but a glance. It is entitled "Travels from Hamburgh thro' Westphalia, Holland, and Netherlands to Paris."

OF BONAPARTE.

"Concerning the religious opinions of Bonaparte, it is said, no man can form any sound judgement from his discourse; he might at one moment be imagined an infidel, at another a deist, and the next perhaps a christian. He he is said to have told Dupuis, that he did not belive such a man as Jesus Christ ever existed. To Monge, an avowed infidel, who was expressing his disbelief of eternal punishments, the Consul said, after reciting the names of various great men who had believed in the christian religion, and examples of others who in their last moments had changed their opinions from fear, that he Monge, would certainly die a true believer. He appears to be rather a fatalist than a necessarian; for he believes, or affects to believe, in his favorable destiny.

To contemplate greatness, to study till we understand it, and when circumstances agree, to make it our model, can only be blamed when greatness is sullied by vice; but to become its professed ape has something in it that shows a want of original power. There are various traits public and private, that discover Bonaparte to have attempted to copy Alexander, while he was in Egypt, Cæsar, during his Italian campaigns, and Charlemagne, since he has assumed to himself the office and the powers of a ruler.—Suddenly of action he believes to be his peculiar secret, by which to render success a certainty."

OF MOREAU.

"There are many of the enemies of Bonaparte, who have wished to engage Moreau in raising a faction of which he should be the head, but which he has constantly and firmly refused. He has answered, "If the people are as you represent, anxious for change, let them speak and act for themselves, I neither desire the risk, the honors, nor the vices of such an attempt." In every society Moreau is praised, and disadvantageously contrasted with Bonaparte.

Among the heads, etched as studies for young artists, is that of Moreau, in several sizes; and under one of them is inscribed "*The head of a man.*" In the plot to assassinate Bonaparte on the parade as I have mentioned, there were persons who insinuated that Moreau had taken a part; and rumour said, the first consul sent for him, 'I have heard you have joined the assassins: I give no credit to any such tale; I know you to be incapable of a base action: but such is the effervescence of mind among the military, that you will greatly oblige me if you will pass two or three days at your country seat."

With this request Moreau willingly complied, but carefully returned the third day, that no misconstruction by party, might be put on his conduct."

A naval officer (Lieutenant Gadsden) arrived at Charleston, S. C. on Tuesday evening the 17th ult. from Washington, with orders to open a rendezvous for the purpose of raising seamen to man a squadron, which it is the intention of government to send up the Mediterranean to punish the piratical barbarians of Tripoli for the insult offered to our flag, and to our injured and afflicted fellow-citizens.

EARTHQUAKE AT GIBRALTAR.—The shock of an Earthquake was experienced in the garrison on the afternoon of Friday the 13th Jan. powerful enough both in town and in the south, to shake the furniture in the houses, and, in some cases, nearly overthrow persons who were standing. Letters from various parts of the neighbourhood, such as St. Roch Algesiras, Tangiers, Cadiz, and Malaga, state that it was still more strongly felt in all those places. At Malaga in particular, the town-house and three churches suffered considerably.—The cupola of one of the latter fell down, and the walls of all were were greatly shattered. Three private buildings were greatly shattered. Three private buildings were also entirely destroyed; but we are glad to observe, that no mention is made of any person having suffered. The shock there lasted three minutes, and was followed by four other concussions in the course of the evening. Most of the inhabitants, frightened by these terrible symptoms, spent the whole night on the public squares, or in the Alameda.

FROM CADIZ.—Accounts from Cadiz dated Jan. 4th, say that the Aurora register ship arrived a few days ago from Lima: she has one million eight hundred thousand dollars on board for Government, besides goods and specie for individuals to a great amount, and is supposed to be worth considerably upwards of One Million Sterling; she was boarded by the English cruizers off the port, who must have been very much mortified at seeing such a prize slip through their hands at this critical moment, when they daily expect to hear of a war.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.—The friendly arrangements subsisting between France and Spain, occasion murmuring on the part of the British; as will appear by the following article from Gibraltar, under date of Jan. 22.

Accounts have just been received, that one of the convoy has been captured and taken into Tariffa by one of the numerous French privateers which constantly lurk under the island, and which sail out from there with Spanish colors flying, and board every vessel that passes without convoy. The boat that brings the account says, that the instant the English vessel was brought in, two lighters were sent along side of her and that they were then unloading her as fast as they could. On this intelligence being communicated to the navy, it was determined to resent so violent a breach of neutrality, and to bring out the prize from under the Spanish guns, let the consequence be what they may. The Diana, Maidstone, and Weazle brig accordingly sailed for Tariffa, with three gun-boats armed for this purpose, and we anxiously wait the event. If the Spaniards afford them protection, immediate hostilities will ensue, as our tars will not be intimidated by the few paltry fortifications the Spaniards have to protect that place, and they will pay very little attention to that neutrality the Spaniards have on every occasion so shamefully violated. At the present moment a French rotgallery actually commands more respect and submission in every Spanish and neutral port, than a British line or battle ship. A captain of a French privateer has every thing granted he requires, in all the Spanish ports. He is allowed to equip, to man, to victual, and to bring in and unload his prizes without trial or condemnation, whilst the remonstrances of our Admirals and Ambassadors are treated with perfect contempt. Lord Nelson some time ago sent a man of war to one of the principal Spanish ports to obtain a supply of Bullocks for his squadron, when the English captain was informed in answer, that he could not be allowed to have more than four bullocks, lest it should give offence to the French government.

The attempt to cut out the vessel belonging to the convoy, which was carried into Tariffa, failed owing to the current having carried the Diana and the gun-boats behind the rock, and before they could reach Tariffa, the second day afterwards, the brig was completely unloaded and hauled on shore so that any attempt to get her off would have been impracticable.

The Argo frigate from Portsmouth, with Elpi Bey and his suite on board, passed Gibraltar, Jan. 26, for Egypt.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

Whatever calculations may have been made by our Genevese Financier, it is feared that the receipts at our Custom houses will fall very short of those of the past year. Two French privateers now blockade this port, to which all English flags are made to strike and other flags are charged with covering English property. A ship from Glasgow, bound in, was the day before yesterday taken by the cruizers of our *sister Republic*—the officers of the *favored nation* sent up yesterday morning, it is said, to offer her to those who were the day before her owners, for five thousand dollars; but this ransoming was refused. Our calculator will find, in time, and that shortly, how precarious it is to depend for revenue upon the winds, the waves, and the conduct of other nations.

A pilot reports that another ship was captured yesterday, by the French vessel now blockading our port.

From the PARIS ARGUS.

SPEECH of Mr. WINDHAM in the British House of Commons.

SIR,

I rise in pursuance of the notice I gave last week to move the house to take into consideration the state of the nation, and to propose an easy remedy to part of the difficulties we at present labour under. It would be useless to take up much of the time of the honourable members in recapitulating evils which are so universally known, and not less severely felt by every man in the country, except his Majesty's ministers: yet now that I am on my legs, I cannot bear to sit down before I have called the attention of the house and the country to the situation in which we are involved, alike incapable of defending ourselves, and of attacking our enemy, by the blind obstinacy of our present premier; not like my friend the late capt. Riskwell, who after playing at hazard till he grew so blind as not to be able to see the dice, much less distinguish their points, continued for many years to play by the ear. He had been so long accustomed to the castor's rattle, that he would cry out 'No Die!' so well in time as to astonish the whole table, of which he was nestor. Our present caster on the contrary, cannot distinguish a point in the game with his eyes open; and though we have been rattling in his ears, that he has laid his stakes without the least attention to the odds, he still risks on, and if suffered to throw the dice for the nation much longer, will not only be cut up himself, but will ruin every person that backs his hand.

Neither is it necessary to be a very skilful judge of cockfighting to perceive that our volunteer pea-cocks, woodcocks and weathercocks are not a fit match for the French gamecocks; the blood of the latter must be entirely ebbed, and consequently their strength utterly exhausted before their courage will fail them; whereas the former, having never been used, much less trained to sparring and chasing, will hardley be fit for any other than the use commonly made of them. But seeing the perilous state we are reduced to, it behoves every man in the country and more particularly the representatives of the people, to turn their thoughts to every means of defence, independent of those hitherto adopted by our inapt administration.—Our principal object ministers should be attentive to, is the proper direction of the force we can easily dispose of; yet they have idly dispersed, and consequently weakened, the most formidable means we have of attacking our inveterate enemy. I mean the cheap, ready and extensive way that lies open to us, of sowing dissention among the French by our periodical publications. We have often boasted in this house of being able to cope with France single handed, and though I am firmly persuaded that is the only way which we could oppose that country single handed, we should also be a match for the wide world, [you readily conceive Sir, that I mean our writings] yet we should not venture to try their effect upon other nations, unless we are able to meet them all in arms, which we may have to do by pursuing the method his Majesty's ministers have of late adopted. How was I not grieved some time since, to see advertisements stuck up for seamen to fight against 'the pusillanimous Dons,' at the same time that ministers were undecided, as indeed they are in every good thing, whether they should attack the Spaniards or not! How much better would it have been to take the Dons unawares, to seize their galleons and other vessels, to ravage their settlements, to render them in short incapable of defending themselves before ever they knew what we were about: Even Thomas Jefferson could not escape our open censures, because he chose to be civil to the government with whom his country is allied, though we must all be persuaded it would be happy for England had she such a man to direct her councils. It was lamentably said in this house about twenty years ago, that it would require at least half a century to repair the losses America had sustained during the war, and to re-establish that country in the state it was when possessed by our gracious sovereign; *but look now at America, compare the pitch of prosperity she has risen to during the short administration of Jefferson, to the present state of our own country, and can there be a native of Great Britain, but must heartily regret his not being born an American?* What I would now propose as an easy remedy to some of our evils, or at least a preventative of greater, is to imitate the Paris newspapers, so far as not to spend our force uselessly. One of these papers in particular, is worth [illegible] ing from. It directs all its force against the de[illegible] ed enemies of France, and molests nobody else. Though it tells us round out, that the members of the British parliament are, with very few exceptions, a set of knaves altogether, it never speaks but in terms of the highest respect of other governments. At the same time it declares it would be as vain an attempt to wash a Blackamore white, as to [illegible] a grain of sense from our gracious Sovereign. It does not neglect to adduce some specious proof of what it asserts, from the long reign of his Majesty, during which, as it says, nothing but war, bloodshed and rebellion have been talked of or seen. And that as if to complete the long scene of [illegible] the seeds of civil war are every day suffered to take such deep root, as to require but the last breath of his majesty to blow them into full blossom. [A deep sigh through the whole house.] In short the paper exposes the imbecility and what it calls the injustice of the British government, but is so respectful to all other states that one would think it under the influence of every one of them. Let us then be wise enough to imitate such an example.

"My sentence is for open war: of wiles
"More unexpert, I boast not."

Yet I should be glad to see France deluged with her own blood, by means of that discord which our periodical writings are so well calculated to inspire among her citizens. But let our strength in this sort of warfare be not diminished by being used against powers which are not yet at war with us. It may not indeed be amiss to attack the Dutch in this manner, as they are to furnish ships for the invasion, and we need care little about the Mynheers now, having taken so many of their valuable ships before the declaration of hostilities. [A hearty laugh.] It cannot reasonably be supposed they will again give up their fleet, as some brave fellows among them did when a lawyer took upon himself the sole direction of the marine. O it was a lucky administration! Would to heaven that for the good of Old England it had lasted a good deal longer! [A general laugh.] As I see the house in such a good humour, I will sit down, in full confidence that my advice will be followed.

* *Paradise Lost*. B. II. v 51.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, Feb. 23.

The attestation of Gen. Moreau was announced to the troops of the capital and adjoining departments, by the following proclamation of Gen. Murat, the governor of Paris, in general orders:

Head Quarters at Paris, 26th Pluviose, Feb. 15

Soldiers—Fifty brigands, the impure remnants of the civil war, that the English government keeps in reserve during the peace, because it meditates to repeat that crime which had failed on the 3d Nivose, had arrived by night, and proceeded in small bodies to Bellville, they have penetrated even to the capital. Georges and the ex-general Pichegru, were at the head of them. Their approach has been invited by a man of consideration in our ranks, by General Moreau, who was yesterday placed in the hands of the justice of the nation. Their project, after assassinating the First Consul, was to give up France to the horrors of civil war, and to the terrible convulsions of a counter revolution.

The camps of Boulogne, Montreuil, Bruges, Saidtes, Toulon and Brest, the armies of Italy, Hanover and Holland, were no longer to have commanded peace. Our glory was to have perished with our liberty; but all these plots have failed. Ten of the brigands are arrested—the ex-general Lajulais, the procureur of this infernal conspiracy is in prison—the police is upon the point of taking Georges and Pichegru. A new debarkation of twenty of those brigands has now taken place; but they are surrounded with ambuscades, and will soon be taken. In these circumstances, so afflicting to the heart of the First Consul, we soldiers of the nation, will be the first to make a shield for him with our bodies, and we will conquer his enemies and those of France. The Gen. in chief commander of Paris, MURAT.

The Gen. of brigade, chief of the staff,
Cesar Berthier.

The conspiracy against the Consul, and the arrest of Gen. Moreau, were proclaimed in the following manner:

{ Camp of St. Omers, head quarters,
{ Boulogne, 22d Pluviose, (Feb. 10.)

Soldiers.—Your attitude, your labors and your vigilance make England tremble. Despairing of being able to resist the impulse of your courage, and the ascendency of the First Consul's genius, the British government, accustomed to crimes, formed the most perfidious plots, and intended to accomplish them by the most odious instruments. The life of the First Consul was threatened: the better to succeed in those projects of iniquity, to the disgusting remains of la Vendee, were joined men who had formerly figured in our ranks, and we have seen united under the same banner, Georges and Lajulais, Moreau and Pichegru. But the plot has failed. France will complete its high destinies and Bonaparte will live to secure them. The conspirators are either arrested, or have fled. Moreau is arrested; Lajulais is in prison; the police is following the footsteps of Georges and Pichegru. A great number of those perverse and hird brigands are now in the power of justice, and in a short time it will have overtaken the impure remnant of this band, which is now dispersed. Soldiers, dismiss all fear! the life of the First Consul is no longer in danger. Those dark machinations which threatened it, hast but for a moment, and end in the shame and despair of their guilty authors. We, who are placed in the first rank, in front of that hostile nation, we will be the shield of the hero. One only thought, the only feeling animates us all, and that is to defend that life, upon which the glory, prosperity, and happiness of France, as well as the honor of the French name, depends. The report of the Grand Jury, the Minister of Justice, will lay open to you the whole plan of this horrible conspiracy. The Commander in Chief.

(Signed) SOULT.

The Sailors of the right wing of the National Flotilla, to the First Consul.

Ostend, 1st Ventose, Feb. 19.

"Citizen First Consul—An odious nation has planned, with wicked secrecy, the blackest of crimes, to remove from its own head that just chastisement which its perfidy had provoked; but the tutelary genius of France has baffled its conspiracies, and preserved the life of the hero that it arms for our defence, and preserves for our happiness. Does not the baseness of the means employed by this nation of assassins discover to the universe its weakness, its fear, and its cowardice? Citizen First Consul, the military and civil officer, and the crews of the right wing of the national flotilla, hasten to express to you their surprize and indignation, at seeing the Frenchmen, that even General Moreau himself could be associated with those cowardly islanders, and with Pichegru and Georges, to replunge us in the horrors of anarchy, by a crime the most atrocious, by the assassination of a hero, to whom we have for ever avowed gratitude, devotion, and fidelity. Citizen First Consul, we wait, with impatience, for the moment when you shall proclaim the hour of vengeance.

"CHARLES MAGON, Rear-Admiral,
"NEYNNE, Captain, &c.

STAGES
BETWEEN
RICHMOND & STAUNTON.

A LINE of Stages will commence running between Richmond and Staunton on the 18th inftant. The Stage will leave Richmond every Wednefday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Staunton on Friday by noon. Leave Staunton every Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

Fare for paffengers 9 dollars; way paffengers 8 cents a mile.

Joseph Grant.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. 1aw6t.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, juft above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchafed all together, or in fmall parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the firft of January next, when poffeffion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereft from that day: approved fecurity will be required. Apply to the fubfcriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherft county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

TO BE SOLD
For Ready Money,

IN purfuance of a Deed of Truft, from David Ross, Efq. in order to raife the fum of 5974 dolls. 59 cents, with intereft at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three firft inftalments of a debt due from the faid David Ross to the truftees of James Dunlop, deceafed, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and fecured by deed of truft; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or fuch part of them as may be neceffary to raife the fum aforefaid, with the charges and expences of fale, an eftate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by eftimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the fame more or lefs, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchafed by the faid Ross of the repreſentatives of James Col. of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardfon, according to its known boundaries as held by the faid Ross. Alfo, an eftate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT containing by eftimation, twelve hundred acres, more or lefs, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Alfo the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot No. 63, on which the ware-houfe is built—lot, No. 35, on which is a ftore now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The ſale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforefaid, will be fet up in that order which fhall appear beft to fuit the purchafers, and moft beneficial to the parties intereſted.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

Ladies' Fashionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the lateſt London and Paris faſhions, in an elegant and ſuperb ſtyle, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular faſhion or pattern, having always the lateſt faſhions from Europe, by directing to her ſhop next door to the Swan Tavern, and oppoſite the ſtore of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply ſoon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon propoſes but a ſhort ſtay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

M. & B. Myers,

(Next door to Messrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's)

Have received a handſome aſſortment of
FASHIONABLE GOODS—

Amongſt which, are ſome very elegant
Laced Muſlins and Cambricks, 6-4 Cambrick Dittoes; plain and figured India and Mull-mull Muſlins; 7-8 Calicoes, 9-8 Chintzes, and printed Cambricks of white Thread and patinet laces; Lace Veils; Footings and Edgings; wide black Laces; Florence Silks, expreſsly adapted for Summer Wear; Lutſtrings; Mantua and Pelongs; white and colored extra-Kid, Silk, Lace and Picnic Gloves and Mitts; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hoſe; Mens' Fine Shoes; a large aſſortment of Ladies ſpangled and plain Morocco and kid do. Gowns and Bonnett Trimmings, &c. &c.

An aſſortment of
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

And hollow Glaſs Ware.—Alſo, French Cordials; Syrup Capillaire; eſſence de Cologne, &c.—All of which they are diſpoſed to ſell at very low prices for CASH.

May 4, 1804. eptw

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	firſt drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

Advertiſement.

WILL be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 20th May next, at James Hazelgrove's tavern in the county of Hanover,

Two likely Negro Men,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer giving bonds with approved ſecurity. The ſaid Negroes are to be ſold in compliance with a decree of Hanover court, bearing date the 22d day of February 1804. Woodfin, &c. againſt John A. Richardſon executor of John Richardſon, dec.—by

The Commiſſioners.

April 24th, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the preſent act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themſelves at liberty to extend their inſurances to Houſes, Goods and Houſehold Furniture, againſt FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make ſuch inſurances: The Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Marine Inſurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the ſaid Stockholders, to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, at the Court Houſe in Alexandria, to conſider of a propoſition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congreſs at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clauſe on their preſent charter, authoriſing them to inſure houſes, houſehold furniture and goods, wares and merchandize againſt Fire.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Inſurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ———, do hereby empower ———, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforeſaid, on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or diſagree to the propoſition of extending Inſurance to houſes, houſehold furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as ſhall appear moſt adviſeble.

To be be ſubſcribed by two witneſſes.

April 24. ep12J.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now ſettled in New-York, in the
Wine, Liquor and Commiſſion Line,
And offers his ſervices to tranſact buſineſs at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every deſcription, and to make liberal advances, either in caſh or by procuring and forwarding ſuch goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible, ſituation in New-York, for ſales and commiſſion.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

The buſineſs heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the firſt of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 18, 1804.

William M'Cay,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General aſſortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewiſe a few good CLOCKS for ſale—all of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this ſeaſon, at the well known Shad and Herring Fiſhery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fiſhery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fiſhery on James river below this city. His prices for fiſh will be as follow; thirty-three ſhillings and four pence per hundred for ſhad, or ſix pence a piece for a ſmaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty ſhillings per thouſand. He will keep a regular ſupply of ſalt and barrels for the accommodation of thoſe that may be diſpoſed to purchaſe fiſh by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt made to the ſubſcriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Glouceſter, for the paymeet of certain debts therein ſpecified, will be ſold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premiſes, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Glouceſter beautifully ſituated, ſubject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Truſtee.

April 20, 1804

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Cheſterfield, about the firſt of November laſt, JIM, a Negro man I purchaſed of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a ſmall fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Meſſrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raiſed, and where he is frequently ſeen; has a wife in the ſame neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Auſtin of Richmond, on the delivery of ſaid ſlave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the ſaid ſlave to be the ſame I purchaſed of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale 2432 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous ſituation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be ſold, muſt make it a very important object to thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Iſland, which is ſeparated from the main-land by a ſmall and narrow ſtream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at preſent divided into three tenements, leaſed to ſeveral tenants, whoſe leaſes will expire in three years from the firſt day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good ſtate of improvement, and the rent amounts to 214l. per annum. The ſubſcriber will ſell the whole together, or either of thoſe tenements ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale are one ſixth part of the money to be paid on the firſt day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good ſecurity being given, and the punctuality of payment enſured by deeds of truſt on the land. On the Occoneechee Iſland, and at the end of Baker's Iſland, oppoſite to it, are two fiſheries, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and to be ſold with the land, which have been accounted the beſt on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a ſhort time, might now be made valuable. A farther deſcription of this land and its improvements is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as perſons deſirous of purchaſing will naturally chuſe to view it, and judge for themſelves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be ſold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the ſtore of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premiſes, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be ſhewn, and unqueſtionable titles made to the purchaſers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

TO BE LET,

On building leaſes, three beautiful, airy and elevated ſituations for Dwelling Houſes. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wiſhes a pleaſant and agreeable reſidence for his family, either of theſe ſites would be truly deſirable, as they are contiguous to the ſcene of active buſineſs, while they are at the ſame time removed from the duſt and noiſe of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, ſober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous ſituation, on application as above.—None of oppoſite character need apply.

Blank Bonds
For ſale at this office.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snill*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Cale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on produding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle ſize, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongſt which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black ſilk waiſtcoat and buff caſimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to paſs as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and ſtole the papers of Burwell Jackſon, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blackſmith, and endeavored to paſs under them, which papers, I believe he ſtill has.—Whoever will deliver the ſaid fellow to me, ſhall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; caſh and clock weights; patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purcaſed by application as above.

A CARD.

THE rational amuſement, and the utility derivable from well conducted Magazines, will hardly be controverted. Accordingly there are few countries in which they are not numerous and well received.—And yet the ſubſcriber thinks he is correct when he ſays, that NOT ONE is publiſhed in the reſpectable and ſcientific ſtate of Virginia.

He deſigns to publiſh a MAGAZINE, principally, if not altogether, of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate ſupport from his Fellow Citizens; in which caſe, he flatters himſelf, that his exertions will prove fully ſatisfactory to his patrons and ſomewhat advantageous to himſelf. The proſpectus of the work will, in a ſhort time be publiſhed.

JOHN DIXON.

Richmond, May 3d, 1804.

For Sale,
That Valuable Eſtate,

Lying in the county of Glouceſter, known by the name of
BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, ſituated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheeſe-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-Houſe, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extenſive Kitchen Garden well ſupplied with every thing uſeful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the moſt choice ſelections. The ſoil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The ſite on which the houſe ſtands is acknowledged to be one of the moſt healthy ſituations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a ſituation not diſtant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Alſo for ſale, a valuable Griſt Mill, in the neighbourhood of Glouceſter court-houſe, upon one of the beſt ſtreams in the lower part of this ſtate, with two pair of ſtones, and a bolting cheſt. I deem it unneceſſary to particulariſe all the advantages of this Mill ſituation, as the perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, will view the premiſes.

Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

James Baytop.

Glo'ster county, April 20, 1804. 4w

NOTICE.

The relations of a certain James Harper, late of Somerset county, Maryland, are informed that the ſaid Harper is deceaſed, and without iſſue to inherit his eſtate. It is ſuppoſed that he has a brother or ſome relations, reſiding in North-Carolina, to whom the eſtate of the ſaid Harper belongs.

☞ *The different printers to the ſouth, are requeſted to publiſh this notice for the information of the heirs.*

Somerſet, May, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

I INTEND ſhortly to leave this ſtate.

GEO. GAIRDNER.

May 7th, 1804.